

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BULL DOG BRAND

BOTTLED BY

ROBT. PORTER & Co., LTD., LONDON.

GUINNESS'

STOUT

PINTS AND SPLITS

LIGHT ALE

A CHARACTERISTIC ENGLISH ALE.

FREE

FROM

SEDIMENT

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING

IN

QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

180

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of THE DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only regular cash telegraphic address: Fusan, Cables: A.B.U. 5th Ed. Editor.
P.O. Box, 32, Telephone No. 19.

DEATH.
On March 27th, at Shanghai, of meningitis, VITTORIO PALAZZI, infant son of F. PALAZZI.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4TH, 1906.

There is a striking similarity between the tone of the Press to-day and its tone prior to the events of 1900. Then as now the rumours of trouble were scouted, and denounced as alarmist exaggerations. Then as now the world was advised that there was no danger. Some anti-foreign prejudice undoubtedly existed, as it undoubtedly exists now, but the Chinese knew better than to make trouble; they had been long enough in contact with the foreigner to recognise how hopeless any effort to oust him from the Empire must be. This is what we are being told six years after; we can but hope with more reason. The Chinese authorities, of course, deny that any contretemps is likely; and they profess ability to cope with anything of the sort if it should occur. It may be that they are right in disbelieving that anything unpleasant is afoot among the proletariat; although we certainly cannot countenance the theory of its utter improbability; but it is almost a certainty that in assuming the effectiveness of control from Peking, the native authorities claim too much. If they honestly believe that they could check a popular movement of the kind, they deceive themselves, and the truth is not in them. The glaring ineptitude of Peking where petty local outbreaks, even the lawlessness of small gangs of robbers, are concerned, has long been in evidence. They forget, or more probably they deliberately shut their eyes to the fact, that the popular resentment is not directed solely at the foreigner. The feeling animating the minds of the malcontents is of a

manifold nature, inspired by diverse troubles. The anti-foreign prejudice, the desire for exclusion and seclusion, is a long smouldering fire, fanned by many recent breezes, and stirred up, no doubt, by the spectacle of the late war, with its loss of prestige to the foreigner, and its contingent apotheosis, by the ignorant and thoughtless, of the Asiatic and Asiatic. But the anti-dynastic agitation is quite a separate little conflagration, which has also had a good deal of oil poured on it lately. There is scarcely a white man on the whole China coast who does not shake his head solemnly when asked what the possibilities are in the now not unlikely event of the death of the Dowager Empress. We must grant that both the recent missionary massacres, separately considered, were strictly local outbreaks, and to a considerable extent prompted by purely local circumstances. So was the Shanghai riot of December; but it seems silly to persist in regarding them *en bloc* as indicating nothing more than coincidental local irritations. An itch on the arm, a tickling sensation on the foot, a rash on the neck, each is a purely local phenomenon; but if they happen to occur within a reasonable time of each other, the man would be foolish who did not realise that he was, in common parlance, in "a bad habit of body."

We notice that the apologists, as we may call them, have many explanations to offer. One reminds us that the missionaries are constantly causing irritation and resentment. Another points out the annoyance of the Chinese masses at seeing their temples converted into secular schools. Others explain that it is all due to that little learning which spells danger: that it is nothing more than the eruptions of a set of young students. Taking these and all the other things together, it would be surprising if there were no unrest in China, and serious unrest at that. Such serious unrest unquestionably exists, and while the foreigner, by skating very swiftly indeed, may get over the thin ice, there is always imminent risk of a smash. If only the masses could be persuaded of the hopelessness of resisting the disconcerting innovations that we call civilisation, and be made to realise what feeble folk they are, judged by the modern standard of strength, the trouble might be averted. But this knowledge must be spread far more quickly than seems possible in such a country. Every missionary in the land ought to stick to one text for a time, that one mentioning the futility of "kicking against the pricks," and preach it in season and out of season. The suggestion is not so frivolous as it sounds.

Two more plague fatalities yesterday made the total 107.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax, assistant superintendent of police, has just returned to the Colony.

Mr. Robert Whitehead, inventor of the torpedo of that ilk, left nearly £200,000 at death.

The Hankow A. D. C. is rehearsing "Jane," the farce played last season at Hongkong.

The Japanese Consul at New York advocates a triple commercial alliance of Great Britain, America, and Japan, to take the full advantage of the open door in China.

According to *Punch*, a Glasgow evening paper has announced that the ship with Prince Arthur on board left Hongkong for Kobe, and thence went by train to Tokyo.

Chang Chih-ling has wired to the Shanghai that he is completing his arrangements for the construction of waterworks at Wuchang, with a skilled foreign engineer.

Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., declares that no fewer than eighteen thousand white men are finding work in South Africa mainly in consequence of the presence of Chinese coolies.

Messrs. V. P. Musso & Co. are opening a factory at Canton for the manufacture of stockings and socks by machinery. The machines have arrived, and native operators are being instructed how to use them.

A very successful concert, organised by Mr. G. Burnett, took place at the Seamen's Institute, Kowloon, on Monday night. Among the artistes were Mrs. S. W. Moore, Messrs. Chappell, de Gracia, A. Cunningham, A. T. Walston and G. Burnett.

Mrs. Catherine Sassoon, of 7, Queen's garden, Brighton, widow of Mr. Rauben D. Sassoon, who left estate valued at £28,299, bequeathed £3,000 for distribution among such charitable institutions as her executors shall think fit, and £120 to the Alexandra Hospital, Brighton.

Mr. C. Parsons, who has been associated for some years with the religious and social work connected with the Seamen's Institute, Kowloon, left for home yesterday by the French mail. Prior to his departure he was presented by members and others with a very fine loving cup, suitably inscribed.

We hear that an American amalgamation, practically a Trust which can control the world's copper output, has been made; and hope to give some details in a day or two. At present, those interested will recognise it as still another factor likely to keep silver dear, as suggested in our comments on March 31st.

According to special telegrams in the *Edo de China*, the situation in Russia is one of the most disquieting. There is a panic among the highest classes in consequence of the vigorous policy of repression on which the Government has entered. As Russia cannot obtain a foreign loan, new taxes are being laid on the people.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Johannesburg understands that at a conference held between the leaders of the Boer party, the Responsible, or the Democratic British party, and the Progressives, or Conservative British party, an agreement was reached on the labour question. The Volkskites pledged themselves to carry out their former offer not to interfere with the Chinese for five years. Other points were discussed and settled with the object of hastening the elections, at which the Volkskites expect a decisive majority. The correspondent adds that it was the result of this conference that Gen. Buller laid his party's cards on the table.

The following items are quoted from a native newspaper.—Mr. Pokotloff still insists on the carrying out of the stipulations of the secret treaty made with ex-Tsai Chou Mien.—The Tibetan Treaty negotiations are again at a standstill.—The Shensi officials and gentry have decided to begin their railway operation with a line from Taiyuan to Pingyuan, a distance of 300 li and more.—It is reported that the Japanese and American Ministers have both expressed themselves that should China succeed in raising the great domestic loan to pay off the indemnity indebtedness, their Governments would forego their share, in manifestation of their appreciation of the patriotic spirit of the Chinese.

The Chinese Travelling Commissioners said, through an interpreter: "It is a mistaken impression that Chinese girls are not educated. It is true that there are but few girls colleges, but the Chinese young women are educated at home in the classics by private tutors, and they receive also a very thorough education in domestic science. It was believed, however, that they should have more of Western learning; that in fact, very much as is the case in this country, the Chinese girl should be placed upon an equality with men so far as learning was concerned. It was for this reason and because the Empress Dowager is about to endow a college for girls in Peking that we were asked to pay particular attention to this matter."

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OBJECTIONABLE POLICE ARRANGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

April 2nd.

SIR,—No doubt the police arrangements at the approach to the City Hall have been made with the best intentions, but many people would be glad to have them reconsidered. At present, even in rainy weather, richmen are made to discharge their passengers at a considerable distance from the steps, which is a hardship, a cruelty even, to ladies clad for the theatre. The other night a gentleman on the City Hall steps beckoned a ricksha to approach. The coolie was stopped half-way by a Sikh, who took his number and made an entry in a book. The would-be passenger had to wade out to the ricksha. All would be well if the police arranged a queue, treating richmen as carriages. What makes it all the more annoying is to see official chairs or other conveyances allowed to wait close to the door. Perhaps others who have experienced this useless annoyance, and got their feet wet, will support this protest.—Yours truly, D. N.

AMERICAN EXPORTS TO CHINA.

The American Asiatic Association calls attention to the exports of cotton piece goods for 1905 to China, which have reached the unexampled total of \$3,514,818. The export of mineral oils to the Chinese Empire has decreased by about \$1,000,000, and to Hongkong by \$1,500,000. The gross amount of United States exports to China for the calendar year has been \$58,574,793, against \$57,921,033 for 1904. To Hongkong the gross value of exports has been \$9,080,325, against \$12,279,335 for 1904. The imports from China remain practically stationary, at a little over \$28,000,000, while those from Hongkong show an equal lack of elasticity, though the figure of \$1,685,063 is somewhat ahead of the returns of recent years. The exports to Japan for the calendar year are, for the first time, somewhat less in value than those to China, though they reach the hitherto unprecedented figure of \$35,747,893, against \$31,650,047 for 1904. Imports from Japan, also for the first time, are slightly below the figure of the exports, though they have reached the considerable total of \$50,702,537, against \$49,788,504 during the year preceding. In 1895 the sum of our exports to A. and Oceania was \$33,073,633, while for the year ending last December they reached a total of \$108,081,041. While 10 years ago what is called the balance of trade with Asia and Oceania was against us to the extent of \$72,000,000, the adverse balance, to-day, is but a little over \$30,000,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 3rd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over Japan and risen over N. China. Pressure is highest over the E. coast of China, and lowest in a shallow depression lying over the Sea of Japan.
Gradients continue slight, and light to moderate N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.
Forecast:—Light E. winds; cloudy, some rain.

TELEGRAMS.

[RUSSIA'S SERVICE.]

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 1st.

An agreement has been reached on all questions before the Algeiras Conference.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE NATAL MINISTRY.

LONDON, April 1st.

The *Daily News* admits that Natal has scored a dramatic victory.

GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, April 1st.

The Hottentots have cut up a German convoy in South West Africa, killing an officer and ten troopers, and wounding four.

THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 1st.

The revenue for the year ending 31st March amounts to £143,977,576, showing an increase of £607,172 and a surplus of £4,879,290.

[This is not in agreement with our own telegram of yesterday.]

(N.C. Daily News Service.)

MANCHURIA FOR THE MANCHUS.

Peking, March 27th.

The gentry of Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces have held a meeting and decided that the railway, mining, timber-felling, and other enterprises in these provinces should be exploited by local capital. They communicated this decision to the Waiwai and the Shungpu on the 25th inst., and have also sent delegations in Peking.

THE JAPANESE DIET.

Tokyo, March 27th.

The session expires to-day; there has been a very busy scene, with a breathless debate. Joint conferences of the two Houses will continue till midnight.

THE AMERICAN BANKER IN TOKYO.

Tokyo, March 27th.

Mr. Schiff is to be received in audience by the Emperor and be entertained at an Imperial dinner to-morrow (Wednesday).

IMPERIAL CHARITY.

Tokyo, March 27th.

Their Majesties are contributing ten thousand yen to the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Formosa.

THE A.D.C.

The short but successful run of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" was concluded last night, when the company excelled their previous performances, and gave an almost faultless production of the well-known comedy. Unfortunately the incessant rain affected the attendance, but that did not have any influence on the artists, who acquitted themselves as to the manner born.

ARMED ROBBERY AT SHANGHAI.

A serious armed affray took place in Li Hongkew in the early hours of March 28th. It appears that while Native P. C. 236 was on patrol duty in the vicinity of Hunbury Road he saw a crowd of about thirty natives endeavouring to break down a shop door with a large stone. Thinking there was a fire in progress he went up to see what was the matter, but his presence was not welcome, as one of the crowd turned round and struck him on the shoulder. As he was outnumbered and incapable of using anything, the constable endeavored to beat a retreat, but he was followed up by two ruffians, who, as he thought, struck him with a stone. When he succeeded in escaping to an alleyway he attempted to blow his whistle, but could not do so. He beckoned to a ricksha coolie who came up and blew it for him. Another native policeman then appeared on the scene and with his assistance the injured man was put into a ricksha and brought to the police station. Thence he was sent to St. Luke's Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from four stab wounds in the chest, arm, and shoulder. The most serious wound was that in the chest, the weapon having penetrated to the lung. Although the wound is a very serious one, it is hoped that after a few weeks' treatment in hospital the man will recover.

Meanwhile the armed ruffians had succeeded in demolishing the door of the rice shop, and after driving out the inmates, all of whom escaped without very serious injury, they made off with all the money found on the premises, which amounted only to a few thousand cash.

Armed robberies have been so frequent of late, and the police have been so unsuccessful in capturing the culprits, that it seems as though some more drastic measures were necessary. The Council might consider whether, after a certain hour, natives should not have to produce night passes, or else the police should be given authority to arrest any gangs of men who may be found acting in a suspicious manner in the thoroughfares of the Settlements.—N.C. Daily News.

NITRATES FROM THE AIR.

The following extract forms an interesting supplement to our recent articles on the world's wheat supply:—
Science is constantly now producing results that not very long ago would have been attributed to magic. At the Royal Institution, London, on the 2nd ult., Professor Silvanus Thompson gave a lecture on "The Electric Production of Nitrates from the Atmosphere." The nitrate beds in Chili will give out in a few years, and the future growth of wheat was seriously threatened; but Science has stepped into the breach and nitrates are now being extracted from the atmosphere in Norway, by means of an 800-horse power dynamo, worked by water-power. A practical illustration was given at the lecture by means of a 24-horse power dynamo. Unfortunately at present the process is accompanied by tumultuous noise; and a Norwegian who was present at Professor Thompson's lecture declared that the noise of the nitrate-producing works in Norway could be heard "all over Sweden."

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, April 3rd.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

CHINESE OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.

A yamen runner, who attempted to conceal his uniform as he sat in the dock, was charged with having a quantity of opium in his possession without the necessary permit. He was fined \$5.

A PILFERING OFFICE BOY.

A Chinese office boy in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for stealing 17 pencils.

ALLEGED ARSON.

The four men who are charged with setting fire to No. 147, Wing Lok Street with the intention of defrauding certain fire insurance companies were brought up on remand. Chief Detective Inspector Haakon prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Brutton, Helt and Goldring) defended.

A clerk in the office of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire said the premises were insured in the firm and policies issued on the written application of one Wong Cheong. That letter was lost.

His Worship—Don't you file such documents?

Witness—No.

His Worship—Very slack way of doing business.

Witness added that Wong Cheong called at the office later and paid the premium. On February 18th an application was made for the transfer of the policy to one Kwong Tong Cheon, and that was carried out.

Hearing continued.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The record of attendances and shooting results, from 1st January, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, is as follows.

	No. of shoots attended.	Average for each 14 shoots out of possible 70, excluding handicap.
J. C. Gow	41	44
J. Parkes	6	62
J. Pigdon	41	60
W. J. Ratley	6	60
J. C. Peter	26	57
A. Mackenzie	22	57
G. K. Hartou	29	55
F. Fisher	13	54
A. Jenkins	13	54
E. J. Philpotts	16	54
C. E. H. Davis	42	53
G. L. Duncan	10	53
D. J. McKenzie	24	52
J. Whitall	21	52
Mr. Francis Piggott	17	52
W. L. Carter	17	52
H. W. Fraser	24	51
J. J. Stubbings	24	51
G. B. Bird	23	51
J. M. Henderson	9	51
Hon. F. H. May	14	51
M. W. Slade	7	51
W. H. T. Davis	49	50
W. Goodfellow	31	50
A. Brown	23	50
E. Dougherty	18	50
A. W. J. Watt	18	50
G. H. Wakeman	12	50
J. S. Lowington	28	49
H. W. Robertson	15	49
E. W. Dawson	12	48
A. Moir	10	48
R. E. O. Bird	15	48
A. G. Newington	28	47
U. A. Farrell	9	47
H. T. Butterworth	8	47
H. R. Phelps	4	47
W. B. Boyce	16	46
R. C. Scott	13	46
J. Rankin	20	45
Evans Jones	10	45
A. Cameron	14	45
H. Pinckney	13	45
W. Debbis	27	44
P. L. Miller	25	44
J. McInnes	17	44
L. A. M. Johnston	15	44
G. H. May	14	44
E. B. Shepherd	11	44
G. Cottier	14	44
W. H. Donald	8	44
A. W. Dixon	8	44
W. V. M. Koch	8	44
E. J. Mosses	8	44
J. D. Auld	6	44
D. Tolan	5	44
A. J. Williams	31	43
E. J. Grist	13	43
A. P. Nobbs	12	43
A. Bitchin	11	43
H. T. Richardson	11	43
C. W. T. Brett	9	43
J. H. Underwood	5	43
W. T. Hoskin	25	42
A. Blowsy	20	42
H. Macfarlane	17	42
W. H. Wickham	9	42
A. B. Rouse	6	42
J. T. Douglas	25	41
W. McKay	13	41
J. McCubbin	35	40
Hon. G. Stewart	26	40
A. J. Lyon	2	40
L. S. Lewis	15	40
C. B. Evers	13	40
G. A. Hastings	12	40
W. D. Braidwood	11	40
G. H. Marston	7	40
W. W. Pearce	7	40
E. Rogers	6	40

The above 80 members attended 1,350 shoots for an average of 47 out of each possible 70.

The remaining 150 members attended 881 shoots for an average of 30 out of each possible 70.

Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis has now handed over the Hongkong secretaryship of this Association to Mr. G. H. Wakeman.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Dakota* (Great Northern S.S. Line), left Yokohama via ports for Hongkong on the 2nd April, at 10 a.m.
The C.P.E. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki, at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd inst., and left again at 8 a.m. on Tuesday for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th inst.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

April 2nd.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

Viceroy Shun has issued a proclamation stating that he has heard from the papers that the people wanted to hold a meeting on the 1st inst. in the shrine of Confucius to show their concern for the health of His Majesty the Emperor of China. This was a gratifying sign of loyalty, His Excellency says that he has information that the Emperor is again quite well, and attending State business as usual. He therefore issues this proclamation to allay the people's anxiety. It is reported that several thousand people want to the shrine of Confucius to attend the meeting, but dispersed as soon as they heard of the Viceroy's announcement.

ROBBERED AND FLOGGED.

On the 31st ult. a man who was passing on the Sha Ku To Ton was robbed. He shouted for assistance, but to his surprise and rage was beaten by the very people he was calling to his help, via, a number of Chuk Pi soldiers. The people learning this were indignant; several hundred collected in front of the soldiers' station, and made a great deal of noise. They now demand a meeting of the Kai Fong to discuss the matter.

CANTONESE IN CANADA.

CANADIAN CAPITAL COMING TO CHINA.

We take the following interesting report from the *Victoria Daily Times* of Feb. 19th:—
A curious example of the quickening effect of Occidental environment on the Oriental mind is afforded in negotiations which are now in progress in the city of Canton, and in which the central figure is Lim Dat, one of the most progressive, wealthy, and enterprising of the local Chinese colony. If successful these negotiations will result in the Chinese merchants of British Columbia and their countrymen in China investing a round two millions of dollars in their mother land; in building, equipping and maintaining an electric tram line between the cities of Canton and San Wu. The project has been evolved by Lim Dat, head of the big company of Gim Fook Yuen, a firm of Chinese merchants whose main business is that of conducting a general store and rice mill, but whose enterprises have led them to branch out into various other lines, all of which seem to have proved remunerative. Lim Dat is a fair type of the Chinaman who, coming to this province with little capital but with business acumen, has acquired wealth with such rapidity as to excite the envy of his less thrifty Canadian neighbours. The second generation of the house of Lim promises to carry on the parental enterprise for the two sons, Lim Bang and Lim Yat, although later than their fathers, who are among the sharpest of the traders in the Chinese quarter. They are not exclusively commercial in their instincts, either, for the last named, but a few months ago, approached Col. Holmes, D. O. C. of the district, and asked permission to organize a Chinese cadet corps, along approved military lines.

Lim Dat has maintained for some time a house in one of the Chinese cities, the one now under way did not occur until he was asked by the Chinese government to revivify their railway policy and adopted one which reserves for its own people the right to form companies to carry on public works. Previously the government granted these concessions to foreigners, but this policy has not only been abandoned, but they have actually bought back from a United States firm which acquired a charter to connect by rail the provinces of Canton and Hongkong, a distance of about 500 miles. The government said to have spent several million dollars to redeem this charter, and to indemnify the holders, who had probably not spent more than half a million on the enterprise.

The present plan, upon which Lim Dat is working, and in connection with which he has been in China for two and a half months, is to build an electric railway from Canton to San Wu, connecting these populous centres, and tapping a densely populated district. There are no physical difficulties to be overcome, of a serious nature, and it is intended to make the service a frequent one, cars running probably every fifteen minutes. This great trade is now served by an antiquated junk line plying

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on April 3rd at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. P. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present—Dr. W. W. Pearson, M.O.H., Dr. Macfarlane, Lieut. Col. Jodding, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Fung Wa-chun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

AMENDMENT OF A BYE-LAW.

A minute by the M.O.H. was read in which he recommended the insertion of a clause in respect of dust bins in the bye-laws governing bakeries, common lodging houses, dairies, laundries and offensive trades, and in the condition of licences for eating houses and restaurants. He said no hardship would occur as a result of the new bye-law, as most of the special dustbins, which were not costly articles. If, however, a person refused to supply one of these bins they had no power to compel him.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK thought \$4 was too much to expend on a dust bin; a kerosene tin or an old iron drum or any box made impervious was good enough. He was against making it compulsory to procure from a certain man what was required by the Board.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN said the new dust bins were not worth half the price charged. He thought licences should be allowed to buy where they liked at cheaper prices.

Mr. HUMPHREYS concurred with Messrs. Lau Chu-pak and Fung Wa-chun.

The recommendation was accepted, an exception to be made in the case of lodging houses.

TO ABATE A NUISANCE.

The President intimated that he thought it would facilitate the work of this department if the public were informed that they could lodge complaints at the Board's district offices regarding nuisances which required early attention.

The SECRETARY submitted a draft letter regarding the matter to the Board.

"DIRECTED BY THE BOARD."

With a view to obviating any misunderstanding which might arise by the statement in his miscellaneous letters "I am directed by the Board," the secretary submitted certain suggestions on the matter for the consideration of the Board.

Mr. HOOPER was of opinion that the matter required consideration, and thought it should be referred to a committee to report on.

A committee was appointed to consider the forms the printed notice should take.

AN EXEMPTION WANTED.

Mr. Danby applied that the new kitchen on Kowloon Marine Lot No. 28, Commercial Dock, be exempted from the conditions of Section 150 of the Building Ordinance in reference to open space in rear, as with the exception of a temporary wooden fence the building was quite isolated.

The M.O.H. said he had visited the place and the question appeared to be one of external air regarding the rising ground and rock in the rear. He considered the question to be chiefly a technical one, and that a plan was necessary.

The M.O.H. intimated—Papers from the Building Authority show that Mr. Danby's attention was called to the want of external air when the plans were submitted, and yet the building was erected. I don't think the matter should be passed.

The President said the windows on the ground floor were only about five feet distant from a bank of earth which was about five feet high, and had a wooden paling fence on top. Objection was raised to the arrangement when the plans were submitted, but the building was proceeded with and now the architect asked for exemption. He agreed with the M.O.H. that exemption should be refused.

Mr. HEWETT intimated—In view of the remarks made by the President, I think the application should be refused.

The DIRECTOR-OF PUBLIC WORKS in a minute said he gathered that all that was necessary was for the Dock Co. to cut away a portion of the bank in order to afford the required open space.

The application was refused.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

Mr. J. L. L. wrote asking the Board to reconsider the question of compelling the owner of Nos. 229, 231 and 233, Wing Lok Street to go to the expense of having this work done over again so soon. He pointed out that the ground surface of these houses was concreted and the drainage system altered some six years ago at the request of the Sanitary Board. The work was then carried out under the supervision of a certified architect and duly passed by the Sanitary Surveyor.

The Assistant Sanitary Surveyor reported that the concrete over the ground surface of these houses was not of good quality, and recommended that the notices be enforced.

The M.O.H. intimated—The Ordinance provides for the re-cementing of floors which have perished. From a rat prevention point of view I think the work had better be done.

Mr. H. HUMPHREYS said he could understand that portions of the flooring might require to be re-laid after six years, but the drainage should be good for 50 years if properly done.

Mr. HEWETT did not think a case for exemption had been made out. The work was apparently over ten years old and the standard at that time was far different to what is now required.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK said this was another hardship on property owners. His former suggestion that a limit of time should be laid down within which houses having already been concreted need not be re-concreted, would avoid hardship of this kind.

The application was refused.

A QUESTION OF URGENCY.

Mr. HEWETT said there was a question which he would like to have discussed. He wanted to know whether he should move the suspension of the standing orders and ask the question before the business was proceeded with, or should he wait till the end of the agenda. He had had no time to give notice.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he could move the suspension of the standing orders.

Mr. HEWETT, having waited for the appearance of the Vice-President, said that as the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham was not likely to attend he would now move the suspension of the standing orders to consider a matter of urgency.

Mr. HOOPER seconded.

Mr. HEWETT remarked that the point he wished to be considered was one of considerable importance. He would have given the usual notice but he had not ascertained certain facts until the previous day. He believed he was right in saying that the Government and the Sanitary Board had sent out notices urging people to take precautions against affording facilities for the breeding of mosquitoes, but yet it had come to his notice that one of the most extensive and well-equipped breeding grounds for mosquitoes was in the heart of the city. He referred to the site of the new Post Office.

He said there was a gathering of foul water. It might be urged that the Sanitary Board had no jurisdiction over Government premises, but it had yet to be proved that that was legal. Certainly he could not accept it as an excuse for not discussing the question. (The speaker then stepped to the floor and produced a tumbler.) This, he said, was a sample of the water. (It was foul and full of matter.) The water had commenced forming there two or three months ago, and since then the hole had been filling up with water of a most disagreeable description. There was quite a tumbler-full of mosquito germs. A singular feature was that the property had been visited daily by responsible officers of government departments, who, being wise men, had had nothing to do with anything outside their own business. The fact of that pond being there had apparently escaped their notice. He thought the question should be dealt with at once. It was desirable that that work should be under proper sanitary control, and that government property should not be outside the law as regarded nuisances. Later on he would give notice of his proposal that Government property should be controlled by the officers of the Sanitary Board (Mr. Hooper—Hear, hear). Meanwhile he would ask the President to deal with that particular case at once.

The PRESIDENT—The matter will be attended to at once.

PLAQUE PREVENTION.

Correspondence relative to the plague in India was submitted.

The M.O.H. intimated—There is nothing new in this paper from India. It appears that we work in much the same way here, but local conditions of course modify work. Rats—The wholesale systematic destruction is what one would like to see here. We have tried the much advertised Common Sense poison with discouraging results. The only way to get at wholesale destruction here would be to get the people to help, and would they help unless rewards were given, say, 5 cents per rat, with an assurance that no houses would be disinfected on account of rats? Rats breed four times a year, have four to six young at a time and the augmentation breeds itself at six months. The question of importation of rats from China by rice junk, etc., comes in here and that of the handling of infected rats. *Evacuation of Locality*.—This seems impossible here, but the evacuation of infected blocks provided that we can shelter the Chinese poorer classes has been done here for years. *Inspection of Travellers*.—Canton is the place we most have to fear and the question of inspection and quarantine of arrivals from there has been gone into before. *Segregation of Contact*.—This seems to be impossible here unless proper camps are provided, and even then will be but a very partial measure unless we have systematic house to house inspection to discover cases and can prevent their escape to Canton in the early stages. *Inoculation*.—When we offered inoculation to the public no one accepted except a few from the Alice Memorial Hospital. From a physiological point of view it is highly probable that the susceptibility to plague is increased during the first few days after inoculation with Hoffman's fluid and that whatever protection is afterwards afforded by it rapidly passes off. I should certainly prefer to seek protection by ordinary care of one's health during a plague season.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—Almost all the measures recommended herein have been experimented here with apparently no beneficial result. They were found not only expensive but most harassing to the inhabitants and harmful to trade. I agree with Mr. Humphreys that the periodical lime-washing as is done now is a mere farce. For the sake of cleanliness once a year is quite ample.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—Lime-washing has never been considered as a plague preventative. However, for the sake of cleanliness, I think lime-washing once a year is beneficial.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Amongst the measures recommended by the Government of India for the prevention of plague, the one to which most importance is now assigned is the destruction of rats. There can, I think, be very little doubt that such vermin are active agents in spreading plague. I have had proof of it amongst members of my own staff. Any practicable scheme for destroying rats would be welcomed by all classes of the community, but a

scheme involving their purchase would require most carefully going into to prevent the possibility of wholesale importation from Canton. Rat farming locally would also have to be guarded against. I believe both these difficulties have had to be contended with to some extent. I do not notice amongst the measures recommended by the Government of India any reference to lime-washing which lends colour to the view I hold (expressed more fully in my minute on mortality statistics) that lime-washing is absolutely valueless as a plague preventative. I have more faith in the letting off of Chinese crackers, the sulphurous fumes of which undoubtedly possess potent disinfecting properties.

The PRESIDENT stated that the Governor had asked for a report on the nine preventative measures mentioned. He added that he did not think they could do any different to what they were doing at present. Quarantine was impracticable, because if they quarantined the vessels from Canton, whence we got our food supplies, we should starve.

Mr. HOOPER said the attention of the Government should be called to the bad condition of the pavements and side channels in the centre of the city.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that many of those were private streets.

Mr. HOOPER declared that the private streets were the best kept in the colony (laughter).

Mr. HEWETT held a different opinion with regard to the private streets.

It was agreed that the attention of the Government be called to the streets indicated.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ending April 17th the death rate of the British, foreign and Chinese community, excluding the Army and Navy, at a rate of 1,900 per annum, was 16.7 as against 15.8 for the corresponding week of last year.

RAT RETURN.

For the week ending March 24th 621 rats were caught, of which 35 were infested, while 47 were infested out of 728 caught during the following week.

PLAQUE STATISTICS.

Mr. HUMPHREYS in a minute said—These mortality statistics undoubtedly afford sufficient information so far as smaller, typhoid, and minor diseases are concerned, because the nature, sources and treatment of such are to a great extent well-known, but it seems to me something more is required to render plague statistics of any real value. The medical faculty and the Sanitary Board know very little about this scourge. Heroic measures have been adopted which have involved the community in a huge annual expenditure. We have harassed the European and the native, the rich and the poor, the clean and the unclean, with the result that in three years we know we have spent immense sums in sanitation; that we have increased the cost of nearly everything to such an extent that living is almost out of the question for the poorly paid European. It is computed that 50,000 of the poorer but respectable Chinese have left the Colony, and as a large percentage of these are women there is every indication to support the popular belief that increased rents, coupled with deprivation of privacy (the inevitable outcome of a rigid enforcement of the Public Health Ordinance No. 1 of 1903) have been the principal if not the only factor in this exodus. Over and above all this we have struck a blow at property (which after all is the foundation of all real prosperity) from which it will take some time to recover. Yet our plague statistics do not afford any clue as to whether all this expenditure and sacrifice on the part of the community have been in vain. Not until the death rate per 1,000 is less, proportionally less, than that of Canton shall we be able to say "It is well." I realise that a comparative statement showing the figures of Hongkong and Canton side by side would be difficult to get, and that when obtained might only be approximately correct, but even this would be worth much money to procure—worth all the money and more than is now wasted on smearing walls with innocuous lime-wash. Our present figures are mere records of passing interest, not as they should and might be, records fraught with possibilities of almost incalculable benefit to the Colony and humanity.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK's minute read—The result of the many drastic measures resorted to as experiments of theories for the improvement of the health and consequently the reduction of the mortality of the Colony as referred to in Mr. Humphreys' minute would be interesting for the public to know, especially at this juncture when both property holders and householders are groaning under the hardship and suffering inflicted by a severe act of recent creation. Personally I still doubt if the good scouring therefrom commensurate with the enormous amount of money expended by the Government every year and comforted upon the inhabitants. That 50,000 of the Chinese have left the Colony is what was anticipated. More, I am afraid, will follow suit when Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 is enforced in its entirety. It is not that they like to send their wives and children away, but they are practically compelled to do so by that enactment. As I said before, I would now repeat: Very few Chinese can afford to hire a whole floor for themselves, the rent of which ranges from \$10 to \$75. Nor can three or four families now share a big floor together as they used to, for not more than one cubicle is allowed on each floor. In short, even the members of the same family cannot enjoy the little privacy they had before. The percentage of the age-earning Chinese who make \$100 a month is very low. Formerly a man of this class could support a family of ten comfortably without pinching, and was considered to be very well off. He cannot do so now as the rent alone absorbs a quarter or more of his income. Those who are earning

from \$20 to \$30 per month are in a very sad plight. They simply find it impossible to keep their wives and children with them without dodging the law. In the case of the property owners they are almost every day receiving a notice to do this or that, thus putting them to endless trouble and loss. I quite sympathise with them and do not at all feel surprised that many refrain from investing their money in property. With regard to the promulgation of statistics from Canton, I am of opinion some arrangement can be made with the Chinese Government for furnishing the Hongkong Government with fairly correct information. It is true that the Chinese officials keep no record of deaths, nor is the nature of the diseases reported to them, but there are so many hospitals which do, and also the Kaifong committees who always know more or less of any death occurring in their particular ward. The coffin shops, too, can always tell between themselves the number of deaths taking place every day. I am sure, with the help of these people the Chinese Government will be able to supply the information as desired. If, however, the expert advisers of the Sanitary Board do not care to have such information from Canton, why not approach the Macao Government? Since the outbreak of plague, sanitary measures, though in a much more lenient form, have been enforced in that colony, and there are qualified officers in charge of the work.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—No doubt it is desirable to know what result has been attained after so many experiments. I think comparative details should be obtained from neighbouring ports as far as practical. I know as a fact a lot of hardship is being caused by drastic measures.

Mr. HUMPHREYS said the Board were somewhat in the position of a merchant carrying on a large business without proper books of account. They knew they were spending large sums of public money and causing a great deal of inconvenience to almost everybody in the Colony, but they did not know whether they were doing any good with regard to plague. They had had three years' experience of the Health Ordinance of 1903, and the time had now arrived when the period of experiment should cease and some endeavour made to find whether they were doing any good or not. The other day the Hon. Mr. Gresham Stewart, in criticising the Sanitary Board estimates, wanted to know whether they were going to continue on a war footing in time of peace. While realising the difficulty of getting the desired information, the speaker did not think any attempt had been made to obtain it. Report had it that when there was plague in Canton, Swatow and other places, we had plague in Hongkong, and when there was no plague in those places we had none in Hongkong. It would be satisfactory to know whether report was true or not, and he would move that the Government be asked to take steps to ascertain the rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population in Canton and Macao with a view to this Board issuing comparative returns.

The PRESIDENT thought it would be better not to limit it to plague, but to ask for the general death rate.

Mr. HUMPHREYS accepted this alteration.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK seconded. He said the public were entitled to know the results of their sacrifices.

The PRESIDENT referred to the difficulties in the way of getting reliable returns. It was not only a question of getting to know the number of deaths, but the extent of the population.

The resolution was carried after further discussion.

LIME-WASHING.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, before moving his resolution, asked the President if the medical men considered lime-washing as a preventative of plague.

The PRESIDENT—Yes, I should say most emphatically it does. It tends to cleanliness and anything which induces greater cleanliness is to a greater or less extent a preventative.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—You don't regard it as being a disinfectant?

The PRESIDENT—No. Mr. Humphreys then stated his opinion that lime-washing once a year was all that was necessary for purposes of cleanliness, and he moved that "the Board recommend the Government to alter the bye-laws relating to lime-washing, so as to make lime-washing compulsory once in twelve months in lieu of six months."

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN seconded.

The PRESIDENT said he was opposed to the resolution, because experience had shown that the houses became very dirty at the end of six months.

Mr. HUMPHREYS remarked that that was largely due to the unsatisfactory way in which the lime-washing was done. In many cases it was an absolute farce. He thought it would be better if the Government did the work and charged the landlords.

Dr. PEARSON doubted if they would improve matters by lime-washing once in twelve months instead of once in six. He did not consider twice a year too much.

Mr. HOOPER said that what they wanted was cleanliness. They should not insist on every Chinese house being lime-washed, but allow a differentiation where the tenants kept their houses clean. He called attention to the filthy condition of the roof of the Central Market. "That," he said, "is our house. What will the Chinese think of us? It is dirtier than any coolie house."

Mr. HUMPHREYS said that lime-washing would do once a year would be better than ten times done badly. He thought landlords would be willing that the Government should do the work and charge them.

Mr. HEWETT agreed with the President. Lime-washing ensured cleanliness.

The PRESIDENT having pointed out that the Board would amend their own bye-laws, the motion was altered accordingly.

On being put to the vote, three supported it and three were against it. The President gave his casting vote against the resolution.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (22-12-6d.) \$28.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " (25-15-0d.) \$30.00

LONG HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[35]

OUR SPECIAL

BLEND OF

FINEST OLD

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

"CLUB" SCOTCH WHISKY

\$14.00

PER DOZEN.

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD-CENTRAL.

[35]

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG WHARF CO., LTD.

The following report of the speech of the Chairman at the annual general meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd., held at Shanghai on March 27th, includes all the material facts. The year under review has been the most prosperous the Company has yet enjoyed, the godowns have been filled with cargo and our storage accommodation has not only been taxed to the utmost, but, to our great regret, we have had to turn business away for want of space. I would here remind you, gentlemen, that our past experience has been that a year of plenty is followed by a year or more of leanness, and it would almost appear impossible, even making every allowance for increased requirements supplied from this distributing centre, and the undoubted expanding trade of the place, that the volume of the merchandise imported in 1905 can be maintained throughout the year 1906. With these facts before them it has been a difficult matter for your Directors to determine what would be a safe sum to expend on increased godown accommodation, and after mature consideration a building programme has been sanctioned, entailing an expenditure of close on five lakhs of taels. To provide the necessary funds the general agents trust that there will be a renewed demand for debentures of the Company, and in the meantime they have agreed to advance the money required. In September last Shanghai had the misfortune to be visited by a typhoon, and, due to a combination of causes, the water in the river rose to an unprecedented extent, flooding not only the godowns along the bank but also those in the heart of the Settlement. Your property suffered considerable damage, and to our great regret the contents of many godowns also suffered, causing loss to our constituents. To, as far as in our power lies, obviate the recurrence of a similar loss, we are having, as opportunity allows, the floors of all godowns raised to a level considerably over that recorded in September last at the various wharves. Turning to the accounts, the balance of working account for the year 1905, \$28,685.49, an increase of Tls. 234,193.55 over that of the year 1904 which previously constituted a record of the Company. But while our earnings show a satisfactory expansion, our expenditure grows even more rapidly; during the last few years taxes have been more than quadrupled, wages have more than doubled and new buildings cost more. Property account has been increased by Tls. 115,526.82 for additions during the year. Repairs account. We started 1905 with Tls. 59,000 at credit of this account, and this sum has been reduced during the year to Tls. 734.03. The principal item of expenditure has been the renewal of over 650 feet of Pootung-Wharf. A certain amount has been expended in the raising of floors of godowns above flood level; we estimate to that an additional Tls. 50,000 will require to be spent to complete this work and have further to make provision for our annual repairs. This, gentlemen, explains why we ask you to place to the credit of this account Tls. 100,000, and I trust you will approve our recommendation. Building Reserve.—Our auditors drew attention to the name of this account which they consider misleading, as the cost of new buildings cannot properly be charged to it; we therefore propose, with your sanction, that for the future it appear in the balance sheet as reserve fund.

THE INCREASE OF BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The tonnage of merchant vessels launched from the shipbuilding yards of the United Kingdom in 1905 was the largest on record, while the increase in the number of vessels on Lloyd's Register was one of the smallest on record. There were only twelve more vessels on Lloyd's list on December 31st, 1905, than on the last day of 1904. But to compensate to some extent for the small increase of vessels there was a considerable increase of tonnage, 335,497 gross tons above the tonnage on the list a year before. This means, of course, that the vessels added to the list during 1905 had an average tonnage considerably greater than the average tonnage of the vessels that were removed from the list. The great shipbuilding of the year has therefore given to British shipowners vessels both heavier and larger than those they had before. Foreign buyers were very much in evidence last year; 512,791 tons were transferred from British to foreign flags in the course of 1905, and the number of vessels built for foreign owners by British shipbuilders is not included in this enumeration of over half a million of tons.

Foreign buyers seem to have a preference for vessels that are not quite new. Thus 43 per cent. of the tonnage sold to foreign owners was built before 1885, and therefore these vessels were fully twenty years old when they were sold. As the shipowners who sold the vessels replaced them by new vessels of larger tonnage the profits of the exchange of old vessels for new seem mostly to belong to the British shipowners. Selling ships on Lloyd's list decreased by 131 vessels, and 140,980 tons, and for the first time in the history of shipping there are more steamers than sailing ships registered at Lloyd's. The number of steamers is 10,533. The number of sailing vessels 10,050. But the tonnage of the steamers is 14,885,180 tons gross, while the tonnage of the sailing ships is only 1,785,603.

THE ROBINSON

PIANO CO., LD.

WITH

17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

OF THE

CLIMATE OF HONGKONG,

MANUFACTURE

THE ONLY

PIANOS

MADE HERE FOR THIS CLIMATE.

ALL MATERIALS SEASONED HERE

THREE YEARS BEFORE USE.

PRICE:

FROM \$200 UPWARDS.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1906. [116]

X

THE BURLINGTON

DRESS MAKERS AND COURT

MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER'S STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR SEVEN DAYS ONLY!

GOODS MUST BE CLEARED!

DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS!

GOODS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

FOR 7 DAYS ONLY.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1906. [687]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

E. J. SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE

AND KYNOL'S SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE

AND NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all sizes, Nos. 10 to 8880. AIR GUNS and

AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [2349]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER

BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply

ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH

WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and

Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,

Manager,

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [621]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails

also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages

FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM

1874 to 1904.

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. RANKIN LESLIE in our Firm Ceased on 31st March 1906. **GRANT & LESLIE,** Hongkong and Canton. Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [799]

WANTED.

AT ONCE, JUNIOR SHIPPING CLERK with Knowledge of Accounts, for Merchants' Office in Hongkong. Reply stating Age, Experience, and Salary required to—**"A. H."** Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [806]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of **CHUN HEWAN** alias **CHUN WAI FUN** deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1877 made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above estate to the 2nd July, 1906.

All Creditors are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 2nd day of April, 1906.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 801, Solicitors for the Official Administrator.

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on **WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1906, at 4.30 o'clock P.M.** for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 30th December, 1905, the election of Directors and Auditor for the current year, and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The **TRANSFERS BOOKS** of the Association will be **CLOSED** from the 9th to the 18th April, 1906, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the **ACTIVE SECRETARY** for registration at least Forty-Eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

F. A. CUMMING, Acting Secretary. [804]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING** of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1906, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Account to the 31st December, 1905, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The **TRANSFERS BOOKS** of the Society will be **CLOSED** from the 18th to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary. [802]

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports **TO-MORROW, the 5th inst., at 3 P.M.**

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LA FRANK & CO.,** General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906. [798]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at MANILA, PORT DAUWIS and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Holms, will be despatched for the above Ports on **SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.**

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO** Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1906. [797]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 5th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,** General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906. [18]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon**, at his **SALES ROOMS, DUNDALL STREET, IN TWO LOTS,**

THE GERMAN STEAMER "DECIWA"

(wrecked off Cape Cam, Hainan Island), with **SUNDRY APPURTENANCES, STORES, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c., &c.**

And **About 1,000 Tons COAL** (the Cargo of above Steamer).

Terms:—Cash on fall of Hammer. Both Lots to be at purchaser's risk on fall of Hammer.

For further particulars, apply to **GEO. P. LAMBERT,** Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [803]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,

AND **CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"BELLEROPHON,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 4th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 10th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906. [9-10]

INTIMATIONS.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the **HONGKONG HOTEL**, at 8 o'clock P.M. on **SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1906.**

Members wishing to be present and Devotees wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with—

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Hon. Secretary.

Care of Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. [679]

NOTICE.

OFFICIAL or any Class of DOCUMENTS, Codes, Price Lists, Programmes, Accounts, Ornamental Writing, &c., &c. (including fac simile music) can be undertaken by careful and experienced **CALIGRAPHER** who desires either a temporary or a permanent appointment (preferable).

Further particulars, please apply by letter to **THE "MIRIAN,"** Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1906. [769]

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 89 of 1905.

LI PO KUM (as LI PO YUNG,

LI LING SHI and LI TSUNG FAK,

TO LEE YUK HANG, LAI WO FAN,

HING TONG, LIM SHUN TONG, ON TACK TONG, WONG CHEONG,

LEE PAK SING TONG, LEE YU CHOY TONG.

TAKE NOTICE that on **FRIDAY, the 6th day of April, 1906**, application will be made to the Court by the above-named Plaintiffs for payment to them of a sum of \$11,529.94 paid into Court to the credit of this action by the **CHAP SING COMPANY,** of Number 216, Wing Lok Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on the ground that the said sum is due and owing to the estate of **LI SING** deceased.

WILKINSON & GRIST, Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. [784]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"

A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Goods Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK NO. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 83 1/2 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 1/2 "

DOCK NO. 1.

Extreme Length... 524 feet

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 26 1/2 "

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet

Length on Blocks... 360 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake **BUILDING and REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS;** and also **ELECTRICAL WORK.**

A **LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL** is always kept on hand.

The **COMPANY** has the powerful steamer **"OURA-MARU"** (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for **SALVAGE PURPOSES** equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

Short Notice. [125]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE Messrs. **REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.** have been appointed Agents for the **New YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. in Hongkong.**

M. T. HAYARD, Resident Secretary for China.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906. [788]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's business at this Port.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager. [771]

NOTICE.

THE MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA hereby give Notice that they have established a **BRANCH OFFICE** at this Port, from 1st April, and have appointed **Mr. T. MATSUKI** as Manager.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA, Hongkong, 1st April, 1906. [772]

NOTICE.

FROM DATE and during our **Mr. MITCHELL'S** absence from the Colony, **Mr. FRANK LAMBERT** will have Charge of our Business at this Port, and is Authorized to Sign our Firm Per Procuration.

CALDERBARK, MACGREGOR & Co. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1906. [773]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS has this day expired by effluxion of time, and Messrs. **S. S. BENJAMIN** and **G. H. POTTS** have been appointed Liquidators in Shanghai and Mr. **E. S. KADDOORIE** as Liquidator in Hongkong, and they are empowered to receive all monies due to and to pay all monies owing by the late firm of **BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS.**

The successors of the Firm are Messrs. **S. S. BENJAMIN** and **G. H. POTTS**, in Shanghai, and Messrs. **E. S. KADDOORIE & Co.** in Hongkong, who are prepared to carry on **BROKERAGE** Business as heretofore.

E. S. KADDOORIE, Hongkong, 31st March, 1906. [774]

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned (formerly Partner in the Firm of BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS now dissolved), have this day established myself as SHARE and GENERAL BROKER in Hongkong and will carry on the business under the style of **E. S. KADDOORIE & Co.**

E. S. KADDOORIE, Hongkong, 1st April, 1906. [775]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned (formerly Partners in the Firm of BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS now dissolved), have this day established ourselves as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS in Shanghai, and will carry on the business under the style of **BENJAMIN & POTTS.**

S. S. BENJAMIN, E. H. POTTS, Shanghai, 1st April, 1906. [776]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony, **Mr. H. W. RENNETT** will act as **GENERAL MANAGER** of the above Company.

By Order of the Consulting Committee.

J. WHEBLEY, General Manager. Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. [741]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE "CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED."

THE FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held in the Company's Office, **St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria,** on **SATURDAY, 7th April, 1906, at 11.45 A.M.** for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 28th February, 1906, and electing a Consulting Committee of Auditors.

The **TRANSFERS BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** on **WEDNESDAY, 4th, to SATURDAY, 7th April, 1906,** both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 24th March, 1906. [719]

PHILIPPINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Shareholders of **PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED,** will be held at the Office of the **NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD., Queen's Road, Hongkong,** on **WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1906, at 3.15 P.M.** when the Subjected Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution to a **SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MEETING** which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That the firm of Messrs. **F. S. KADDOORIE & Co.** be appointed **GENERAL MANAGERS** of the Company in the place of Messrs. **BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS** and that Article 50 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words **"E. S. KADDOORIE & Co."** for the words **"Benjamin, Kelly & Potts."**

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS, General Managers. Hongkong, 31st March 1906. [761]

LESSONS.

LESSONS GIVEN in the **PEKIN** and **CANTONESE DIALECT**, by arrangement with the undersigned.

Terms very moderate.

Apply to **C. W. WAI,** Address 14, Gilmour Barr, Ground-floor.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [745]

WANTED.

WANTED by a First-Class Mercantile House, doing a large Import and Export business in Hongkong, China and Japan, a **COMPRADORE**, who must be of Good Social and Commercial Standing, and able to influence business, and to offer substantial Security. Special inducements will be offered to a first-rate man who can fulfil the above. Apply to **JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER,** 5, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. [726]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, **TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 4th April, 1906, at 11 A.M.,** at his **SALES ROOMS, DUNDALL STREET,**

1,000 FROZEN RABBITS (In Good condition).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906. [791]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, **TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 4th April, 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,** at his **SALES ROOMS, DUNDALL STREET,**

A FINE COLLECTION of POSTAGE STAMPS

Mostly comprised of **BRITISH COLONIES and ASIATIC STAMPS.**

On view from Monday, the 2nd April. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 31st March, 1906. [763]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell at Public Auction for Account of the Consignor at his **SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street,**

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 5th April, 1906, at 11 A.M.,

A FINE Assortment of LADIES' HATS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, both Hand and Machine-Made and other MILLINERY GOODS.

Also **A Handsome Collection of BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, and**

APOTHECARIES' and GROCERS' SCALES, FISHING LINE, &c., &c.

Terms:—As usual.

F. KIENE, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906. [792]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Consignor at his **SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland, On SATURDAY**

MONDAY, the 7th and 9th April, 1906, at 2.30 P.M.,

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.HONGKONG
SHANGHAI TIENTSINHAVE JUST RECEIVED
THE ORCHESTRELLER CO'S
LATEST CREATIONTHE
PIANOLA PIANO.
PRICE £115.PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL AND
FINISH.

RECITALS DAILY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

PIANOS FOR HIRE AND
PURCHASE.

Special Terms for Tuning by Contract.

Tuners from Messrs. BRINSMEAD &
BROADWOODS.

York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. 1527

SIEN TING.SURGEON DENTIST
No. 19, JOZUOLAN STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 688**BANKS**

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. 24

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND—Gold \$10,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND—Gold \$3,250,000HEAD OFFICE: New York.
LONDON OFFICE: The London House, E.C. 4.
Branches and Agents all over the World.NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND
LIMITED.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
" 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 1 month 3 per cent. per annum.

H. PINCKNEY, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1905. 262**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED—£1,250,000
PAID-UP—£525,000
RESERVE FUND—£110,000BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent.
" 6 months 4 per cent.
" 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
" 1 month 3 per cent.

E. ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. 28

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ(Netherlands Trading Society).
ESTABLISHED 1824.PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£1,750,000).
RESERVE FUND—FL. 5,000,000 (£197,000).HEAD-OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM.
HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalungan, Ponorogan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabadi, (Acheen) Telok-Semawe. (Acheen) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bonday, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c. &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per cent.
" 6 months 4 per cent.
" 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
" 1 month 3 per cent.L. ENGEL, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. 1526**BANKS**

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—\$10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE—\$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE—\$5,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. HAYATT, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. W. DICKSON—Deputy Chairman.E. Goetz, Esq., F. Salinger, Esq.,
C. R. Lammann, Esq., N. A. Stiebs, Esq.,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Hon. Mr. R. Shewan,
D. M. Nissim, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
A. J. Raymond, Esq.CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1906. 28

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tels. 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.BRANCHES:
Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:
KÖNIGLICHE SACHSENISCHE (PREUSSISCHE) STAATSBANK Berlin.DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE BANK
S. BLEICHROEDER
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIEROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO. MÜNCHEN
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHNEN
JACOB S. H. STERN
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG
SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO. KÖLN.

BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be arranged on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Acting Manager.
Hongkong 14th March 1906. 107**YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP—18,000,000
CAPITAL UNPAID-UP—6,000,000
RESERVE FUND—10,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Lyons, New York, London, Honolulu, Bombay, San Francisco, Tientsin, Newchwang, Shanghai, Peking, Mukden, Dairen, Chefoo, Tientsin.LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED
PARE'S BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per cent.
" 6 months 5 per cent.
" 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
" 1 month 4 per cent.TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. 613**THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED**(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP—2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Kobe, Tainan, Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui, Foochow, Osaka, Tokyo, Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama.HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VUEX ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account. Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November 1904. 12478**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.CAPITAL PAID-UP—£280,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS—£280,000
RESERVE FUND—£285,000INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
" 3 months 3 per cent.
" 1 month 2 1/2 per cent.L. ENGEL, Agent.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 114**MARINE TRAGEDY AT MANILA.**The Manila *Cablenews* of March 30th contains a tragic story of a man who was killed by a bullet from a ship in the harbor there.

The following is the report submitted to the Collector of Customs by Mr. H. C. Carly, boarding officer at the customs house, who investigated the affair by order of the collector:

The trouble started between 10 and 11 a.m., when several sailors, eight or nine, who had recently signed came aboard the *Manga Nera*. Among them was one sailor who belonged to the old crew. As soon as they came aboard, this particular sailor became very insulting to the mate, Fred Williams. The mate turned on the new sailors, cursing them and made them go forward. The mate then went off forcing his way into the captain's cabin, where he found the captain's rifle in the clothes locker and, ransacking the bureau, found ammunition and the captain's revolver. He loaded both weapons, and cursing and swearing threatened to kill the whole crew. He then fired three shots from the rifle through the port hole of his room and then went on the poop deck, walking back and forth, declaring he would kill the whole crew, and afterwards went on the main deck, where the trouble started. The sailors dared him to shoot them.

He chased about the ship with the weapons until, at 1.10 o'clock, the new sailors came aft, intending to disarm the mate. He told them to go back and when they turned to go, he fired three shots from the rifle through the port hole of his room and then went on the poop deck, walking back and forth, declaring he would kill the whole crew, and afterwards went on the main deck, where the trouble started. The sailors dared him to shoot them.

The mate then started on another rampage. He went down to the cabin and threatened to burn the steward with a bottle. He chased him all over the ship. Guard Manila finally approached the mate, telling him that he had better go to bed. The mate said he would. He went to his room, dressed himself for leaving, still armed, but not harming anyone, until a few minutes later a contingent of the Customs police arrived and took him ashore. The mate submitted to being placed under arrest without a murmur.

The captain of the *Manga Nera*, when seen by a *Cablenews* reporter yesterday afternoon, stated that he was at a loss to account for the conduct of his mate, who had behaved exceptionally during the voyage. "He must have been a raving maniac at the time," the Captain said, and added that Manila boat was probably responsible for the tragedy.

Fred Williams, the wounded sailor, was in a critical condition late yesterday afternoon, and was not expected to recover.

The *Manga Nera* was to clear for Norfolk, via Honolulu, yesterday morning, but the investigation now being conducted by the fiscal of Customs will probably delay her departure.**FACTS ABOUT THE QUEEN.**

M. A. P., which has lately published some little known facts about the Queen remarks: An erroneous idea prevails that Queen Alexandra as the Queen Consort possesses much the same rights as the late Queen Victoria. But the difference between being head of the State and merely the Consort is very great, and the privilege of both positions are very clearly defined.

In this respect Queen Alexandra comes off better than any previous Consort, but she is nevertheless barred from many of the rights which the King is able to claim. By the laws of the Constitution the Queen Consort is virtually the King's subject, and not his equal. As is well known, it is impossible for anyone to bring a legal action against the King; but as the Queen Consort is recognised as a "public person," any action brought against her by the husband of the King would have to be tried in the civil courts, and she would be compelled to abide by the verdict.

But the Queen Consort may also bring an action against anyone, and her position entitles her to deal in any business, or open a shop, if she chooses, and transact business with customers in the ordinary way, the only stipulation being that against her signature on any document must be added the words, "Queen of England." One of the most curious points about Queen Alexandra's position is that she is not recognised in law as a married woman. A law was passed in Georgian times to this effect, because it was found that the King had so many affairs of his own to attend to that he could not be troubled with these of his wife. Accordingly, today the Queen is the only woman in the country who is not amenable to the "Married Woman's Property Act," and whatever debts she might incur she alone would be responsible for them, and creditors would have no claim whatever upon the King. This law seems ambiguous when it is remembered that the King cannot be sued in a court of law, but so it remains. Queen Alexandra is therefore represented in the Courts by her own Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. This, however, has not always been the case. In former times the Queen Consort's debts were the King's, and no one could legally recover them, but when her financial affairs were managed differently, Her husband was paid so much a year by the State, and he allowed her whatever she liked to spend. As often as not he allowed her nothing at all, with the result that the Consort was compelled to contract debts which could not be recovered, and so became unpopular. William IV., however, altered all that. He allowed his Consort one-third share of all money derived by the grant of a franchise, and the sum amounting from the revenue of the Crown lands, and this pocket-money, which ran into a large sum every year, was called Queen's Money. It was not until William IV. came to the throne that Queen's Money was done away with, and the present excellent system of providing the Queen Consort with a separate grant from the State came into force. So it comes about that Queen Alexandra has her own officers to look after her affairs, and all her accounts are kept quite separate from those of the King, whilst all outstanding bills in her name are usually settled once a month by cheque.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Elleg's Crème Chantant, Lait Chantant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chantant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. 12355**WHITE PRISONER: BLACK JURY.**The Merchant Services Guild have been engaged in cases of serious trouble in connection with two of their members serving in the West African steamer. One of great gravity is that of Mr. Joseph Nelson, ex-Chief Officer of the s.s. *Arwa*, who was found guilty at Sierra Leone, of shooting at a Krooby, on board his steamer, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by a black. The Guild have been indefatigable in their efforts to secure the release of their member, and have succeeded in obtaining many important facts bearing directly on the case. From statements on all sides which have been forwarded to the Guild, it appears very evident that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice. Serious difficulties constantly arise with the native Kroobys working on board British vessels on the West Coast of Africa who are becoming more and more insolent and insubordinate. In addition, their thieving propensities are such as to require their boxes being searched before they leave the steamer. It seems that Mr. Nelson was ordered to carry out this duty by the Captain, and the Kroobys resenting it, added to a fierce attack upon him. Had Mr. Nelson not used a revolver to protect himself, he would undoubtedly have been thrown overboard. The jury hearing the case was composed entirely of black men, and the Guild claim that they would be strongly prejudiced against Mr. Nelson, whose conviction is considered to be a most unjust one. The Guild have received communications from passengers on board the *Arwa* at the time of the occurrence, and from the captain, and from whom Mr. Nelson has served, relating the facts of the case and the circumstances of the shooting, and the high character of Mr. Nelson. The Guild at once communicated with Sir Alfred Jones to obtain his support to their appeal and he despatched a cable to the Governor of Sierra Leone asking His Excellency to exercise the utmost leniency in the case. In a letter sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Guild stated their interest on behalf of the unfortunate officer who has been so unjustly imprisoned and whose health is seriously affected, it being most injurious for a white man to be kept in confinement on the West Coast of Africa. The Colonial Secretary in reply states that the Governor of Sierra Leone has already been asked to send the Colonial Secretary a full report of Mr. Nelson's trial, and that authority has been given for the removal of Mr. Nelson from Sierra Leone to England. Having now arrived in this country, he has been again placed in goal. In further telegrams which the Guild have received from Sir Alfred Jones, he states that he is doing all he can to get Mr. Nelson's release, having placed the case in the hands of solicitors and emphasising the injustice of a white man being tried by a black jury. The Guild sincerely hope that their efforts on behalf of Mr. Nelson will result in his speedy liberation and at present they are in communication with the Secretary for the Home Department with this view in view.They are also interesting themselves in the case of Mr. Search, lately Chief Officer of the British s.s. *Idlo*, who was imprisoned at Forcados on a charge of driving some coloured labourers overboard, whereby one of them was drowned. It appears that the men wanted to go ashore but the officer refused his consent. They then jumped overboard and tried to swim. They were drowned, despite the fact of a boat being sent to their assistance. The men who reached the shore swore that the Chief Officer drove them overboard with a whip and on the unsupported allegations of these coloured labourers and without any preliminary judicial inquiry, he was placed in confinement on the West Coast of Africa under the most degrading and offensive conditions. Consequently Mr. Search has grievously suffered in health. Dr. Ramsay Munro, surgeon of the R. M. S. *Idlo*, who examined Mr. Search, states, in a letter to the Guild, that he found him in a room in a half-finished house, the room being destitute of any furniture with the exception of an old bed, his food was composed principally of rice, supplemented by some wheat cooked in a kind of oil, which he was unable to touch. The condition of his health, on the date of examination, Dr. Munro says, was very bad, and during his detention he had had an attack of malaria which was followed by a severe attack of persistent vomiting. Also his heart was weak and required stimulants to aid its work; his pulse was rapid and of low tension; he complained of acute headaches, and his whole condition was one of physical weakness due in Dr. Munro's opinion to his surroundings and food for, in the case of a white man, good and sufficient food is not a luxury but an absolute necessity in that climate. Dr. Munro further states that he considers the impaired health of Mr. Search was in great part, if not wholly, due to the unfitness of the food, and that there is grave doubt that he will ever completely recover from the effects of his treatment.

The Guild in making representations to the Colonial Secretary on behalf of this most unfortunate officer feel that though he was without hesitation found "not guilty" the outrageous treatment of Mr. Search warrants a thorough inquiry into the case, and it is trusted that a thorough inquiry will be made into the whole case. They point out that the serious and rapidly increasing trouble which is caused by the native labourers on the West Coast of Africa is likely to lead to a critical situation.

Delightfully refreshing
In hot climates is the use of
such a pure emollient Soap as**CALVERT'S**
Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Carefully prepared from the best materials only, delicately perfumed, and superintended in every way meets the exacting requirements of the most sensitive skin.

It is also antiseptic, containing 10% Carbolic, which has at once a healthy action on the skin, and acts as a preventive of contagion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment
has a good reputation for the cure of sunburn, eczema, and all irritations of the skin. It is also handy to have for cuts, burns, bruises, bites, sores, and similar affections.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOTCROW
LAQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. 12355**GREGOR & CO.,**

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.

OUR OWN BRANDS:

BOTTLED:

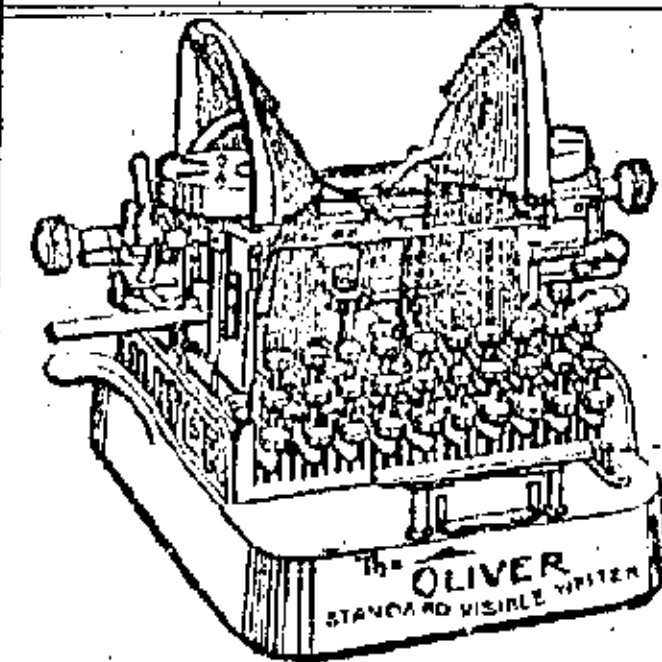
GREGOR & Co's IMPERIAL HIGHLAND WHISKY ... \$16.00

CLUB No. 1 WHISKY ... 18.00

ROYAL OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY ... 24.00

TARRAGONA ... 9.00

OLD TAWNY PORT ... 11.00

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.

VISIBILITY.

SIMPLICITY.

DURABILITY.

UNRIVALED FOR DUPLICATING.

WRITING IN SIGHT.

UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.

GRANT & LESTER,
General Agents for Hongkong and South China
4, Des Vaux Road Central. 1785**"BILLIARDS"**

Our new patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any Billiard Table, making it for playing purposes as good as new.

(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS

THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALINE AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES

AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from the Office of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
BOMBAY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

BOMBAY.

1788-2

Ask for
BOVRIL
insist on getting
BOVRIL
and drink
BOVRIL
for there is nothing like
BOVRIL

WALTHAM
WATCHES
12,000,000 of these watches now in use. All Waltham watches are guaranteed by American Waltham Watch Co., the largest watch movement manufacturing concern in the world.

DAVID GORAN & SON'S
MERCHANDISE
NAVY BOLDED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents
AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CH. VFR for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS
Hongkong, 3rd Oct.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"CALCHAS"	On 5th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"MOYUNE"	On 14th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TEUCER"	On 14th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DAIDANUS"	On 21st April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"HECTOR"	On 21st April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"JASON"	On 28th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DEUCALION"	On 5th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TYDEUS"	On 12th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"HYSON"	On 12th May.	

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 10th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 20th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 24th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"BELLEROPHON"	On 8th May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	On 20th May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"CALCHAS"	On 22nd May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 5th June.	

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	"TEUCER"	On 18th April.	
HAMA	"TYDEUS"	On 18th May.	
FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA & PACIFIC COAST	"NINGCHOW"	On 25th April.	
	"YANGTSE"	On 25th May.	

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 4th April.	
SHANGHAI	"YONGHOU"	On 6th April.	
TIENTSIN	"KASHING"	On 7th April.	
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHINEANG"	On 7th April.	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 10th April.	
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 11th April.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 20th April.	

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified
Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1906.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,
LONDON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRISTE, GENOA, PORTS in the
LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	Freight & Passengers.
"SCANDIA"	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 10th April	Freight & Passengers.
"SLAVONIA"	Odessa, Trieste, Genoa and Colombo	About 11th April	Freight.
"SENEGAMBIA"	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 18th April	Freight.
"SEGROVIA"	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 2nd May	Freight.
"JERLA"	MARSEILLE and HAMBURG	On 8th May	Freight.
"C. FRED. LAEISZ"	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 16th May	Freight.
"SITHONIA"	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 30th May	Freight.
"ANDALUSIA"	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 14th June	Freight.
"VANDALLIA"	NEW YORK	On 6th May	Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this
steamer. Saloon and entire amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified
doctor and stewardess are carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HONGKONG OFFICE, KING'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMUAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 5th April, at 10 A.M.
TAMUAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 15th April, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MAIDZU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 4th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	THURSDAY, 5th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 10th April, at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with electric light. Unrivalled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[14]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 4th April.
SHAWMUT	9,006	E. V. Roberts	On 28th April.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.
The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1906.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

[17]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	25th April
SACHSEN	9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	23rd May
RUON	6th June
PREUSSEN	20th June
ZIETEN	4th July
GNESSEN	18th July
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	1st August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	15th August
SACHSEN	29th August
	12th September

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship
"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Captain H. Kirchner, with MALES, PASSEN-
GERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 9th April. Cargo on
Spacio will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 10th April. Parcel
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 10th April.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR ... 281 0 0 142 0 0 222 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN
AND HAMBURG ... 91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ ... 65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR ... 97 0 0 66 0 0 36 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ ... 64 0 0 44 0 0 26 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR ... 115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0
VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON ... 68 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0
return ... 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, lower, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND	30th April, 1st May.
WILHELM	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 26th June.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st MAY, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
Captain 102, with Males, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
To MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	return	\$80.00
To NEW GUINEA	\$48.00	\$28.00	\$18.00	return	\$78.00
To BRISBANE	\$43.00	\$23.00	\$13.00	return	\$73.00
To SYDNEY	\$43.00	\$23.00	\$13.00	return	\$73.00
To MELBOURNE	\$43.00	\$23.00	\$13.00	return	\$73.00
To YOKOHAMA	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$3.00	return	\$17.00
To KOBE	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$3.00	return	\$17.00
To YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$14.00	\$10.00	\$6.00		

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 297 0 0.
To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA ... 98 0 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SACHSEN	Wednesday, 11th April.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 11th April.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	Wednesday, 11th April.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZ SIGISMUND	Wednesday, 11th April.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 11th April.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.
TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
orddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

	1st Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$62. 0 0.
To Bremen	\$63. 10 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	\$65. 0 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	\$65. 0 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	JAPAN	First half of April	JAVA PORTS	First half of April
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of April	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of April
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of April	JAVA PORTS	First half of May
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of April	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of May

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"SHAH ALLUM,"

expected here about the 10th inst. from Kobe,

will be despatched on the 13th inst. for the

above Ports.

Will also call at Rangoon if sufficient inducement offered.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. M. ESSABROY.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906.

1795

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "Iwasaki."

which applies to all Branch Offices and Hong

kong and Shanghai Agencies.

A1, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Code

used.

All Letters Addressed—

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of

place and address.

Crowley and infant

Mr. A. Cruickshank

Mr. F. O. Davies

Mr. F. H. Deacon

Mr. R. H. Donald

Mr. F. H. Doolittle

Mr. and Mrs. W. H.

Donald

Capt. & Mrs. J. Douglas

Mr. and Mrs. T. C.

Downing & infant

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dowry

Mr. J. Duane

Mr. J. Dunlop

Mr. B. B. Harker

Mr. W. B. Haughton

Mr. P. Hall

Mr. C. Hoery

Mr. and Mrs. E. A.

Hewitt

Mr. J. Higgins

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hodgson

Misses H. & F. Hodgson

Mr. and Mrs. Hollings

worth

Mr. F. Holmes

Mr. B. G. Holt

Mr. J. H. Buckhouse

Mr. Henry A. Bush

Mr. Geo. E. Chandler

Miss A. H. Chandler

Mr. Cobham

Mr. J. Crickshank

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cunningham

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

The Barker Line str. *Saint Kybert* sailed from New York for China and Japan on the 14th March.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on Saturday, 17th March, and may be expected here on or about Monday, 9th April.

The P. A. Co.'s str. *Nunamuta*, arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday, 27th March, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on 6th April.

The N. G. I. S. S. str. *Cager* left Singapore for this port on the 29th March, and may be expected here on or about 4th April.

The P. & O. steamer *Pekin* left Singapore for this port on the 29th March at 11 a.m.

WONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers
Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants
57 58 & 59, Cunnaghi Road, New
Praya Central.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

CANTON-MACAO LINE

CANTON WHICHEW LINE

Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office. 131, Fleet Street, C.E.

SHIPPERS
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., LONDON
AGENTS
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HONGKONG